

## APPENDIX D. GLOSSARY

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**Alevin:** A newly hatched salmon when still attached to the yolk mass of the egg.

**Carrying Capacity:** The maximum density of wildlife which a particular area or habitat is capable of carrying on a sustained basis without deterioration of the habitat.

**Census:** A counting of the numbers of a wildlife species or group of animals on an area at a point in time, which may involve other vital statistics such as the sex and age of individual animals. Complete counts usually are impossible or impractical for wildlife management purposes.

**Ecological community:** A community of organisms, together with its environment, which constitutes an interacting system. Synonym: *ecosystem*.

**Ecosystem:** A community, including all the component organisms together with the environment, forming an interacting system.

**Edge effect:** The effect, generally favorable to wildlife, produced by the conditions existing where one habitat or cover type ends, and another one begins.

**Estuary:** That part of a stream which is influenced by the tide of the body of water into which it flows, usually where fresh and salt or marine waters mix.

**Exotic species:** A species that is not native to the region in which it is found; generally, the term is used for species introduced from a foreign country.

**Habitat:** The place where a plant or animal species naturally lives and grows, or the environment in which the life needs of an organism, population, or biological community are supplied.

**Habitat management:** The act of controlling or regulating the components of the habitat (vegetation, soil, and water, in particular) to attain a human goal.

**Interspersion:** The degree of insertion of one cover or habitat type into another; i.e., the distribution of heterogeneous cover types (plant species) in a limited area.

**Inventory, wildlife:** Estimates of the populations of wild animals, by species, on an area at a given

time, usually based upon some type of sampling procedure.

**Limiting Factor:** A factor whose absence or excessive concentration exerts some restraining influence upon a population through incompatibility with species requirements or tolerance. Thus, absence of a certain snail may keep the Florida kite from existing in areas similar to where it does live.

**Mast:** Plant fruit (e.g., acorns, beechnuts, walnuts, and the seeds of conifers rather than fleshy fruits) used as food by animals; a collective term.

**Open space:** Usually, a relatively undeveloped green or wooded area within an urban community. Often the open space is communal or public property.

**Range, wildlife:** The geographic area in which a wild animal may be expected to be found; home range is that area which the individual animal traverses in its normal activities of food gathering, resting, mating, or caring for its young.

**Refuge, wildlife:** An area designated for wildlife management, in which hunting either is prohibited to protect the wild animals or is strictly controlled.

**Riparian, land:** Land situated along the bank of a stream or other body of water.

**Tolerance:** As applied to fish and wildlife, the relative ability of a species to survive where there is a deficiency or overabundance of essential growth requirements or site factors such as pH, moisture, temperature, light, or excessive water and toxic materials.

**Wildlife:** Broadly defined, all nondomesticated animals, including fish. More narrowly defined, wild vertebrates, other than fish, and particularly those in which man has a management interest, and which are covered by various Federal and state laws.

**Wildlife management:** The art of producing sustained annual crops of wildlife to achieve human goals, whether for recreation, aesthetic and environmental enhancement, economic or scientific reasons, or conservation of an endangered species. To a large extent, wildlife management is applied ecology.